

some orders placed for new equipment. The Soviet railway mission is on hand with a large staff, and will open a new bureau.

Mr. Lloyd George will not be able to go the whole way with his plan for ten years' truce, for at best it cannot modify the right of France to march into Germany to enforce the treaty. The treaty entitles the Allies to do this without Germany regarding the invasion as an act of war. However much Mr. Lloyd George may wish to alter that passage of the treaty, he cannot try it at Geneva and still keep faith with the French. Therefore if a truce is to be made it must affect Germany and France in the attitude toward each other's frontiers. Thus it would fall to quiet one district of Europe, where much of the snarling left from the war can be heard.

**Red Calls Armies 'Curse of World.'**

In the opinion of the delegations from the Soviet Union, the conference called upon to-day, the honors of the first round of the conference rest with Prime Minister Lloyd George and his British colleagues. The latter undoubtedly gained the general sympathy by saying that armies were the curse of the world and proposing to disarm. While Louis Barthou, chief of the French delegates, showed no sympathy with his side when he stood up for silence on the arms issue, the French showed a tendency toward the isolation of France; but it does not mean the British and the Russians are working together, for Mr. Lloyd George has been very explicit in his criticism of the Russian proposal for disarmament and the new association of nations favored that. At the same time, Mr. Tschitcherine has been criticized for his bland suggestion of the redistribution of the world's gold, particularly in view of the confusion his Government has made of Russian currency.

The Russian delegation naturally were pleased with Mr. Tschitcherine's speech, which they said was approved in the matter of disarmament by even the French, and they felt confident that America also would approve. Their plea that labor also should participate in the conference is regarded by the Italians as clever propaganda, as is also their solemn bestowal of a wreath on Mazzini's tomb in the Genoa cemetery yesterday. The Russian delegates admired Mr. Lloyd George's speech and moderation of his speech and deplored the aggressive tone of Mr. Barthou.

**Tschitcherine Has Hopes.**

M. Tschitcherine thinks that if Great Britain and Italy act in the commissions as they acted yesterday they will relieve the French pressure upon Russia, and they may seek the middle course by conciliation. The Russians say that they introduced the disarmament question yesterday because they did not know the course of the day, which had not been given to them.

The Russians to-day repeated the assurances of yesterday that they will not insist on the disarmament question, as it is not in the agenda, their sole wish being for the success of the conference. There was much comment on Mr. Barthou's statement at the reunion of delegates yesterday morning that he had plenipotentiary powers, within precise limits.

Satisfaction was expressed at the admission of the Russians and the Germans to the commissions. This was regarded as a victory for Mr. Lloyd George, whose appearance excited the liveliest interest of the delegates. Mr. Barthou had not seen him before described him as a younger looking than pictures had led them to imagine, florid, of good presence and with a certain confidence and mastery with automatic regularity. But when carried away by his own discourse this automatic ceased, his voice rose and he receded into the background, and he was accustomed to sway his audience.

### WORK OF CONFERENCE DIVIDED IN COMMITTEES

**Italian Chairman for Russia, English for Finance.**

GENOA, April 11 (Associated Press).—The economic conference of the League of Nations is presided over by Premier Benito Mussolini. The commission on finance is headed by an English delegate, the commission on economics by a French representative and the commission on transport by a Belgian delegate. The League of Nations is presiding over the conference on the ground of being so distant from Europe that she prefers that the work of the commissions be directed by Europeans. The various commissions have decided that when dealing with questions affecting countries not represented on the personnel of the commissions representatives of those countries will be invited to participate.

The subcommittee of the first commission held a short session this afternoon, Chancellor Wirth and Dr. Rathenau of Germany and Mr. Kragh of Russia also being present. The proceedings were friendly. Mr. Lloyd George proposed that Signor Schanzer of Italy act as chairman, and then moved that the report of the London experts on Russia should be circulated.

This was done and Mr. Tschitcherine proposed adjournment until Thursday to give time for examination of the report, which was carried. Mr. Barthou proposed and Mr. Tschitcherine seconded a motion to postpone to Thursday also other points on the agenda.

The financial commission organized this afternoon and elected Sir Robert Stevenson Horns, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, president. A subcommittee similar to that on Russia, consisting of eleven members, will be appointed.

Sir Robert spoke of the great importance of the commission's task, which will be to study the financial problems of Europe, including that of exchange. Every one regretted the absence of the United States, but the European States, he said, must seek a solution for themselves, even though it would be incomplete without America.

### University of Wales To Give Hughes D. C. L.

LONDON, April 12 (Wednesday) (Associated Press).—The University of Wales has decided to confer the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Charles F. Hughes, the American Secretary of State, who is of Welsh origin, for his services toward securing international peace, according to the London Times.

about France's attitude. It was voiced clearly by me at the outset of the conference, and I hope our American friends will not misinterpret my position. France cannot discuss disarmament at Genoa because it occupies no place on the agenda.

"The agenda of the conference was definitely fixed at Cannes, which likewise excluded questions like treaties and reparations. It would be pure madness to deduce that France is militaristic, as some of her enemies allege, for if any country has learned the horror of war it is France, which suffered from the war more than any other nation and which now finds her land impoverished and the flower of her intellectual manhood removed. She is burdened by taxes higher than any victorious nation has ever borne in history."

Mr. Barthou said the Washington conference had limitation of armaments definitely on its agenda and that France explained her position there relative to land armaments. "It is true," he continued in his vigorous manner, "that some Americans find difficulty in comprehending France's position on armaments. Yet it all seems so perfectly clear to us. Recently we reduced our military service to eighteen months, and we hope to reduce it still further. God knows we would like to reduce it now to one year or less, but the Government of France must think of the vital interests of France or it would be disloyal to the republic."

"The United States helped us splendidly before she formally entered the war. Then her gallant troops fought heroically alongside the soldiers of France—and then America left us. We must go on alone. We must protect ourselves in order to obtain fulfillment of the 'Treaty of Versailles,' so vital to our existence, and we must protect ourselves against the Germany of the future, which already dreams of vengeance."

"As Mr. Lloyd George has said, the question of disarmament is already before the League of Nations. At the outset of the Genoa conference he vigorously stated the standpoint of France. It should not be deduced from his statement that France is opposed to disarmament, which she desires more than any nation in the world. Our present business is to reorganize Europe, establish peace for a durable peace and reconstruct Russia."

"If the Russian delegates accept the conditions absolutely necessary for the future safety and prosperity of Europe, then there naturally comes at the end of the conference the question of granting the Russian Government de jure recognition. For the present our army is at the minimum compatible with the interests of France and the interests of all Europe. When the proper time comes France will be the first to extend still further the recent reduction in her military force."

"Such is France's position, imposed by relentless necessity and justified by reason and logic, and I believe the American people will understand that position."

### SHARP DIVISION NOW PERCEIVED AT GENOA

**London Times Editor Finds Britain and France Apart.**

GENOA, April 11 (Associated Press).—Henry Wickham Stead, editor of the London Times, says the village of the economic conference is actually unvelled at the inaugural session. "It is not precisely attractive."

"It has a decided squint," he says. "It is a moment of transition, an awkward moment in the development of cunning that may be sinister or may be equally farcical. What its chances of long life may be no actuary can estimate."

"Unless its character changes it will be a conference of equivocation, Cannes resolutions and nothing but Cannes resolutions are to be expected."

Tschitcherine, who may be acting as peace-maker for others, conceives the conference as a step toward the parliament of man that he has left the world, he received at the mouth of Lloyd George was inspired rather by the kindness of a parent for a wayward child than by rigor, which alarmed the Italian. The discrepancy between the French and Bolshevik conceptions of the conference seems likely to haunt every commission at every public sitting."

Mr. Stead says that M. Tschitcherine, in discussing the Cannes resolutions yesterday, "while abjuring propaganda of any kind, proceeded to make propaganda on a handsome scale."

"Thus," he adds, "there appeared on the one hand the French standpoint with which Belgium and the Little Entente proper presumably are in substantial agreement. Poland apparently has one foot in what Tschitcherine called 'the old order,' and the other foot in the new. The French standpoints are ranged in varying degrees of hostility, but in substantial agreement among themselves, the Vatican and Italy—who may for political purposes henceforth be counted as one—the British delegation, the Bolsheviks and probably the Germans."

### BOLSHEVIKI ELUDE THEIR POLICE GUARD

**Walk Genoa Streets Unattended, Disturbing Protestors.**

GENOA, April 11 (Associated Press).—The Bolshevik delegation caused great alarm to the Italian police when they walked calmly out of the conference today, spurning the automobiles and strolled leisurely through the streets of Genoa for half a mile to the railway station, where the train leaves for Santa Margherita.

Tschitcherine and Litvinoff chatted unconcernedly while batteries of camera men, followed by wide-eyed small boys, took snapshots. Joffe and Krasin came a short distance behind, making their way patiently through the crowds in the narrow streets and stopping before show windows which interested them.

**FATE OF ARBUCKLE IN JURY'S HANDS TO-DAY**

**Prosecutor Duels on Findings of Pathologists.**

### HUGHES JOINS FIGHT AGAINST NAVY SLASH

**Declares Provisions of 1923 Appropriation Bill Are Inadequate.**

**DEMANDS 5-5-3 RATIO**

**67,000 Personnel Means an Abandonment of Washington Conference.**

NAVY TREATY TO STAND

Secretary's Letter Is First Official Notice Administration Is Firm.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 11.

In a letter written to-day by Secretary Hughes to Representative John J. Rogers (Mass.) of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Secretary Hughes entered the fight for the 5-5-3 ratio and went to the assistance of the navy by declaring the provisions of the 1923 appropriation bill, on which general debate is now in progress in the House, were inadequate.

It was the first official statement that the naval policy developed in the arms conference should be adhered to and that American naval strength should not be reduced to two-thirds that of Great Britain and slightly less than that of Japan, as advocated by the Appropriations Committee.

Those who seek to cut the navy by withholding necessary appropriations attempted to discredit the Hughes letter, insisting the executive branch of the Government should not be allowed to encroach on the legislative powers of Congress to provide for national defense. The conference, they held, might fix a maximum of naval strength, but not a minimum.

**"Big Navy" Men Confident.**

The "big navy" advocates seemed to have all the advantage to-day, and they were confident the tide was turning in their behalf, predicting the House would reject the proposal for a naval strength of 67,000 men and the reconstruction of the minority members of the Appropriations Committee for 86,000. Indications are the vote early next week.

At adjournment to-night the House decided to continue consideration of the bill until final disposition. General debate will be taken up, item by item, under the five minute rule.

Opponents of reduction made personal attacks on the ability of the appropriations committee membership to decide what should be the size of the enlisted personnel. They would prefer, they said, to abide by estimates of naval experts rather than to yield to the "amateur guesses" of members of Congress.

Results of bombing tests last summer determined the ability of airplanes to sink warships were brought into the argument by the advocates of the bill. They argued that conditions of warfare have so changed since the development of aircraft that a large navy is no longer essential to American protection. Insisting that if an enemy fleet should attack the United States it would be natural that aircraft should fly from the shore stations and sink the warships.

Secretary Hughes' letter was read toward the end of the day's debate. "Under this treaty the United States is allowed now to retain eighteen capital ships," Mr. Hughes said. "If you are advised by the Navy Department that the proposed reduction in personnel will mean that not exceeding thirteen capital ships can be kept in commission, the Italian. The discrepancy between the French and Bolshevik conceptions of the conference seems likely to haunt every commission at every public sitting."

Mr. Stead says that M. Tschitcherine, in discussing the Cannes resolutions yesterday, "while abjuring propaganda of any kind, proceeded to make propaganda on a handsome scale."

"Thus," he adds, "there appeared on the one hand the French standpoint with which Belgium and the Little Entente proper presumably are in substantial agreement. Poland apparently has one foot in what Tschitcherine called 'the old order,' and the other foot in the new. The French standpoints are ranged in varying degrees of hostility, but in substantial agreement among themselves, the Vatican and Italy—who may for political purposes henceforth be counted as one—the British delegation, the Bolsheviks and probably the Germans."

### HOPES U. S. WILL GET RHINE COSTS SOON

**Lord Curzon Tells America Britain Backs Her Claim.**

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Secretary Hughes to-day received through Ambassador Harvey a note from Lord Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, stating that Great Britain in any circumstances would not desire to question the rights of the United States in its claims for payment of costs of the American Army of Occupation in Germany. The note expressed the hope that means for settlement of the American claims would be found as soon as possible, and stated that the British were in communication with the Governments of France and Belgium for the purpose of arriving at the most convenient method of meeting the American claims.

Secretary Hughes later replied expressing his gratification for Lord Curzon's letter and expressing hope that reimbursement for costs of the United States army in the Rhineland soon could be made. Similar replies were sent to the French and Belgian Governments for their notes of like character.

Lord Curzon said: "I am anxious to place in your hands the excellent report that the claim put forward by the United States Government that these expenses should be reimbursed to them is one which in my Majesty's Government would be most anxious to see settled. It would be impossible to do so without a failure to recognize the part played by the United States in the war and the subsequent occupation such as I am confident that your Government would not think of imputing to my Majesty's Government."

"It is the earnest desire of his Majesty's Government that means should be found to give practical effect to the desire of the United States Government as explained by your Excellency, and I am accordingly placing myself in communication with the Governments of France and Belgium in the hope that a speedy agreement may be reached as to the most convenient method by which the United States Government may see their claims satisfied."

### Ford Crashes Into Pole When Wasp Attacks It

LONG BRANCH, N. J., April 11.—Two women, three children and two dogs were riding today in a Ford past Thomas W. Cooper's farm near Oakhurst when a wasp blew in among them. A minute later the car was wrecked against a telephone pole. The wasp, which was seen by everybody in the car for cuts and bruises. Mr. Cooper took the wrecked car from the pole and towed it to a garage in Asbury Park.

### WHAT EXPERTS ASK SOVIET RUSSIA TO DO

Continued from First Page.

reached. These solutions are printed in parallel columns when differences occur.

Annex 1 explains the duties of the commission on the Russian debt. These include the fixing of a constitution and the procedure of the mixed tribunals, also the delivery of new Russian obligations or bonds by virtue of the decisions of the mixed tribunals.

The succeeding annexes establish a system for determining Russia's debt and the proper steps for preserving the rights of the holders of Russian bonds or other obligations legally entered into by Russia.

Very large powers are accorded to the debt commission, which will be composed of members to be named by the Russian Government and others appointed by the other Powers, with an independent president, who will be chosen from the Powers or designated by the League of Nations.

After elaborating the technical details relative to the future handling of the Russian fleet, the report declares that the Soviet Government should promise various reforms in the administration of justice, including independence of the judiciary and free access to the courts for foreigners, who should be treated on a basis of equality.

Further recommendations stipulate that the Soviet permit foreigners to enter and leave Russia in conformity with international practice. Foreigners resident in Russia should be exempted from all obligatory military service, have liberty to communicate through the post, telegraph and wireless systems and use telegraphic codes and have every protection and the right to conduct commerce or professions without discrimination or restriction on account of their nationality.

Additional rights of foreigners in Russia are suggested on the same basis as in other countries.

**Restoration of Europe.**

The second part of the report is devoted to the restoration of Europe. Resolutions are grouped under the headings of finance, economics and transport. The report declares that an essential condition of economic reconstruction is that each country shall stabilize the value of its money, declaring: "No country can be master of its own money so long as its budget shows an annual deficit which it tries to meet by the issue of paper currency or by offering bank credits. Each country must try by independent effort to remove the deficit."

The report then proceeds to discuss measures for reform on the subjects of exchange, credit, tariff restrictions and prohibitions respecting importations and exportations. A special section is devoted to the subject of transport. It declares that the administration of international transports must not be determined by political considerations, but by commercial necessities, as emphasized by the convention of Barcelona, 1921, dealing with the liberty of transit.

"It is desirable," says the report, "that representatives of the railroads of the different countries should hold a conference to determine what measures are necessary for the restoration of international traffic. Security, reliability and speed should be equally efficient as during the pre-war period."

[This clearly implies that the restoration of the Trans-Siberian Railway is desirable. This railway has been closed to world communication since the Russian revolution.]

Referring to the reconstitution of Russia, the report especially emphasizes that effective collaboration of Russia and other nations will be difficult unless Russia wholeheartedly labors to restore her economic life, the basis of which is agriculture. Security, reliability and speed right is a necessary condition for the rebirth of Russia, the report continues, and when this comes foreign assistance will be available immediately. "If her industrial life Russia cannot expect foreign help until foreigners are able to count upon the good will and collaboration of the Russian Government."

### HOPES U. S. WILL GET RHINE COSTS SOON

**Lord Curzon Tells America Britain Backs Her Claim.**

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Secretary Hughes to-day received through Ambassador Harvey a note from Lord Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, stating that Great Britain in any circumstances would not desire to question the rights of the United States in its claims for payment of costs of the American Army of Occupation in Germany. The note expressed the hope that means for settlement of the American claims would be found as soon as possible, and stated that the British were in communication with the Governments of France and Belgium for the purpose of arriving at the most convenient method of meeting the American claims.

Secretary Hughes later replied expressing his gratification for Lord Curzon's letter and expressing hope that reimbursement for costs of the United States army in the Rhineland soon could be made. Similar replies were sent to the French and Belgian Governments for their notes of like character.

Lord Curzon said: "I am anxious to place in your hands the excellent report that the claim put forward by the United States Government that these expenses should be reimbursed to them is one which in my Majesty's Government would be most anxious to see settled. It would be impossible to do so without a failure to recognize the part played by the United States in the war and the subsequent occupation such as I am confident that your Government would not think of imputing to my Majesty's Government."

"It is the earnest desire of his Majesty's Government that means should be found to give practical effect to the desire of the United States Government as explained by your Excellency, and I am accordingly placing myself in communication with the Governments of France and Belgium in the hope that a speedy agreement may be reached as to the most convenient method by which the United States Government may see their claims satisfied."

### SENATE IN OLD TIME WRANGLE ON LEAGUE

**Republicans Demand to Know if It Remains Democratic Issue.**

**COX SPEECH IS CITED**

**Borah Says Most Powerful Administration Influences Are For It.**

**NAMES HUGHES, HOOVER**

**McCormick Declares He Hopes It Will Be Fought Over in 1924.**

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., April 11.

The ghost of the League of Nations stalked through the Senate this afternoon and provoked considerable political turmoil and spirited oral conflict.

The resurrection of the product of the Versailles conference was inspired by the declaration of former Gov. Cox, Democratic nominee for President two years ago, that it would be the issue of the campaign of 1924.

This statement made by Mr. Cox at the Jefferson Day dinner in New York the other night was projected into the regular business of the Senate by Senator Medill McCormick (Rep., Ill.), one of the "bitter enders" in the Senate controversy two years ago.

In the hour that followed other "bitter enders," "mild reservationists" and Democratic champions of the Wilson international formula mixed in vigorous fashion.

Senator McCormick stirred up Senator Borah (Idaho) by a question he addressed to his colleagues on the Democratic side of the chamber. Substantially it was if they endorsed the statement of their Presidential candidate the League of Nations would be the issue in the elections of 1924.

Before any of the Democratic Senators could reply Senator Borah asked Senator McCormick whether if a number of Republican Senators would not vote for the League of Nations, should it again come up for discussion.

The Idaho Senator bluntly said "the most powerful influences in the Administration outside of the President himself are for entering the League and if they are correctly reported by the pro-League friends they are doing all they can to get the country into the League."

**Says Hughes Is for League.**

Senator Borah explicitly named Secretary of State Hughes and Secretary of Commerce Hoover as advocates of the participation of the United States in the League of Nations.

Beyond the oral exchanges the injection of the league issue did not figure in the proceedings of the Senate.

In calling the attention of the Senate to the speech of Mr. Cox, Senator McCormick said:

"You might think part of his address was blistering bombast, but whether you so believe or not you could not mistake his intention to take the people of America into the League of Nations if an opportunity is offered to his party."

The Illinois Senator has submitted to the Democrats," said Senator Borah, "a query as to whether they subscribe to the views held by Gov. Cox on the League of Nations. I would like to ask him how many Senators on this side would vote for the proposition if made at this time because I am not in as complete touch with the leaders of my party as the Illinois Senator. But I do know that if the league proposition came before this body now some of the members on this side of the chamber would vote for it."

### SHOTS FIRED AT DUBLIN FREE STATE QUARTERS

**Minor Incidents Increase Danger of Clash.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, Dublin, April 11.

The growing intensity of party feeling was exemplified in Dublin this evening when a group of young men fired several shots in the hallway of the Free State campaign headquarters. No one was injured.

Notwithstanding the desire of the leaders to avoid bloodshed, minor incidents continued to occur, increasing the danger of a general clash. A priest in Athlone narrowly averted a small siege, according to reports to-day, by persuading the secessionist party to obey Gen. McKenna's order to evacuate the hotel there. Machine guns were ready for action when the priest intervened.

### BUREAU DISMISSALS BASED ON EVIDENCE

**Harding Acted on Information, Says Johnson of S. Dak.**

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The first public indication that President Harding acted on definite evidence in his recent dismissal of thirty Bureau of Engraving officials was given in the House to-day by Representative Johnson (Rep., S. Dak.), who referred incidentally to "evidence" furnished by himself and other members of Congress to justify the dismissal.

"If the Chief Executive does not act as he did with the Bureau of Engraving," he said, "when a few members of Congress, including myself, presented the evidence to justify his recent action, public sentiment will demand passage of the resolution."

### LIET. MAYNARD FLIES TO ADIRONDACK CAMP

**Women Workers Summoned to Help Legion.**

LIET. BELVIN W. MAYNARD, who won the transcontinental air race two years ago, flew from Mitchell Field on Long Island to Big Tupper Lake yesterday to take photographs of the proposed Veterans' Mountain Camp for which the American Legion is starting a drive of \$5,000,000. The camp will be used for tubercular cases and for veterans who are unable to prove that their illness resulted from Government service.

Miss Helen Magrane, head of the Women's Auxiliary, issued a call for more women workers to help in the drive. She asks that they report at the Hotel Astor. To-day at noon well known theatrical stars will begin "truck performances" in Times Square for the benefit of the camp fund.

ment be considered as an anti-League Administration. Most powerful influences in the Administration are for entering the league."

Senator Borah continued that the election of 1920 constituted a popular rejection of the league, but that "that principle has already been surrendered." Ratification of the German treaty, Mr. Borah said, constituted acceptance of obnoxious features of the Versailles treaty and the proposed resolution to join the Reparations Commission would be infinitely worse.

"When we become a member of the Reparations Commission we will have entangled ourselves with every conceivable political question which can arise in Europe for the next forty years," said Senator Borah.

"The third step will be to become a member of the council and the assembly at Geneva and it will follow, in my judgment, as inevitably as the night follows the day. I do not find fault with men who are for the league and say it and are fighting for it, therefore it is in no spirit of criticism, but we know that the Secretary of State, the most influential member of the Cabinet by reason of his position, is an open and avowed leagist and always has been."

Senator Borah referred to the Republican declaration of 1920 which Secretary Hughes had signed in support of his contention.

**HOOVER Also Pro-League.**

Mr. Borah added: "There are enough Republicans who have distinctly announced for the league. Mr. Hughes has not left his position in doubt. Mr. Hoover was Secretary of Commerce when the declaration of 1920 and is a very active, influential and powerful member of the Cabinet. Mr. Hoover makes no concealment at all of the fact we are going into the league and ought to be in it now; that things will not go as they should go until we are in."

"I say it is not a party issue. It is a question of individuals; upon that the question will have to be fought out and the Senator from Illinois can make the issue clear, distinct and pronounced within his own party."

Senator Ashurst (Dem., Ariz.) said the Cox views on the league were well known, but he could not understand how Senator McCormick could issue his challenge about the league "after having voted recently for the most vicious alliance possible—the four Power treaty."

### RIVAL IRISH LEADERS TO TRY FOR PEACE

**Collins, De Valera, Burgess and Griffith to Meet.**

BELFAST, April 11 (Associated Press).—The criminal procedure bill passed all the remaining stages in the northern Parliament to-day. Mr. McGuffin, one of the members, urged a postponement in the passage of the bill. He declared there were rumors of possible grave trouble within the next few days. The participation of the League of Nations in the passage of the measure. He expressed the opinion that Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Government in Ireland, might disappear altogether from public life within a few days.

Lord Mayor O'Neill of Dublin has issued invitations to prominent leaders of the opposing parties of southern Ireland to meet for discussion of the entire political situation with a view to reaching unity, and the meeting is expected to take place in the afternoon at Michael Collins, Eamon de Valera, Charles Burgess and Arthur Griffith all had accepted the Lord Mayor's invitation.

The national executive committee of the Irish Labor party to-day issued a strong protest against the reintroduction of military methods in Ireland. The concluding paragraph of the protest says: "The time has arrived, in our judgment, when the vital forces of the nation—the workers of town and country, agriculturists and artisans, farmers and laborers—should make known their will that the armed forces of the country should be under and amenable to civilian authority responsible to the people."

### SHOTS FIRED AT DUBLIN FREE STATE QUARTERS

**Minor Incidents Increase Danger of Clash.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD, Dublin, April 11.

The growing intensity of party feeling was exemplified in Dublin this evening when a group of young men fired several shots in the hallway of the Free State campaign headquarters. No one was injured.

Notwithstanding the desire of the leaders to avoid bloodshed, minor incidents continued to occur, increasing the danger of a general clash. A priest in Athlone narrowly averted a small siege, according to reports to-day, by persuading the secessionist party to obey Gen. McKenna's order to evacuate the hotel there. Machine guns were ready for action when the priest intervened.

### BUREAU DISMISSALS BASED ON EVIDENCE

**Harding Acted on Information, Says Johnson of S. Dak.**

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The first public indication that President Harding acted on definite evidence in his recent dismissal of thirty Bureau of Engraving officials was given in the House to-day by Representative Johnson (Rep., S. Dak.), who referred incidentally to "evidence" furnished by himself and other members of Congress to justify the dismissal.

"If the Chief Executive does not act as he did with the Bureau of Engraving," he said, "when a few members of Congress, including myself, presented the evidence to justify his recent action, public sentiment will demand passage of the resolution."

### LIET. MAYNARD FLIES TO ADIRONDACK CAMP

**Women Workers Summoned to Help Legion.**

LIET. BELVIN W. MAYNARD, who won the transcontinental air race two years ago, flew from Mitchell Field on Long Island to Big Tupper Lake yesterday to take photographs of the proposed Veterans' Mountain Camp for which the American Legion is starting a drive of \$5,000,000. The camp will be used for tubercular cases and for veterans who are unable to prove that their illness resulted from Government service.

Miss Helen Magrane, head of the Women's Auxiliary, issued a call for more women workers to help in the drive. She asks that they report at the Hotel Astor. To-day at noon well known theatrical stars will begin "truck performances" in Times Square for the benefit of the camp fund.

Pearls  
**DREICER & CO**  
Fifth Avenue  
at forty-seventh

Who's next?  
The clever payroll bandit is rarely idle long—will he rob you next? Holmes trained Patrolmen give adequate protection to messengers who carry cash.

**HOLMES PATROL PROTECTION**  
130 Centre St. Tel. Franklin 6030 Night, 66 W. 39th St. Tel. Murray Hill 3030

Meeting Both Limits

For the man who limits his clothes expenditures: A sack suit of pure two-ply worsted; silk pattern decoration, long-wearing alpaca lining, every size variation, same tailoring quality embodied in our highest grade suits. . . . \$38

For the man who seeks the utmost in quality: A sack suit of glove-finished worsted; soft gray with subdued black stripe, silk trimmed. An exceptional fabric from the heart of Huddersfield, England. . . . \$80

Also full showing of other suits at in-between prices.

**BROKAW BROTHERS**  
BROADWAY AT FORTY-SECOND STREET  
FOUNDED 1856

**HANAN SHOES**  
for Men for Women

Value is not the sum you pay, but the something you get. The true cost of Shoes is length of wear, not price per pair. Hanan Shoes wear longer than the purchaser expects, and he expects more of Hanan Shoes than he expects of any other shoes made.

ELEVEN SHOPS THROUGHOUT GREATER NEW YORK

**HANAN & SON**